## egoverdores message.

The Governor's Message, of which we Below a speopals, was sent to the Legislature on the 5th. It opens with a stataintent of the condition of the State Treasury. The monthly balance to the credit of the State held by the St. Louis Bank of Commerce was, on the first of January, 1883, \$849,352, and the State held as security bonds to the amount of \$870,000.

The St. Louis Bank of Commerce is made the custodian of the State money under a law which directs that bids be received and that the award shall be made to the institution offering the most favorable terms to the State. On the 4th of December last bids were invited for a second time during the year, but none being offered, the contract with the Bank of Commerce was renewed. The bank of Commerce has paid to the State, as interest, in two years, \$34,601.

IOOHOMSTATE CLAIMS. The next sub-heading of the message is State Claims, and under it the employment of Mr. John T. Heard to prosecute such claims is noted, together with the fact that the sum of \$234,594 has been collected and accounted for. The character of the claims in thus defined:

1. War claims or claims arising out of the furnishing of troops and supplies to the United States Government during the late civil war, and, 2. claims arising under the enabling act of Congress and the ordinance of acceptance by the State, under which the State was admitted into the Union. This compact guaranteed to the State, in consideration of certain conditions by it accepted, five per cent, of the net proceeds arising from the sale of all public lands in the state of Missouri after admission, etc. The amount due the State on account of all sales made for cash State on account of all sales made for cash has been paid; but as a large proportion of the public domain in the State has been located with the military land warrants of the Government, issued in payment of services rendered by her soldiers in various wars, Mr. Heard claims that such locations should be regarded as sales for cash, and that the State is entitled to five per cent, thereon. These locations cover about 8,000,000 of acres, and the five per cent, of the proceeds of such the five per cent. of the proceeds of such sales—estimating the land at the price of \$1.25 per acre—amounts to \$426,000,

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE MATTER. The Governor devotes considerable space to a setting forth of the facts in the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad matter. After stating the tender of \$3,000,000 for the release of the State's lien, its first refusal, the subsequent acceptance of \$3,090,000 as part payment, and detailing the legal proceedings which followed, he says:

It is a matter of regret that this company, miter having so long and so fathfully met its mainring interest on the bonds should have sought an opportunity, under the act of 1855—cunningly drawn, as it was supposed, in the interest of the road—and the advice and direction of hirsd counsel, to violate the most sacred obligation that can exist between a creditor and debtor. The State from the beginning discountenanced the construction placed upon that act by the company and creditor and debtor. The State from the beginning discountenanced the construction placed upon that act by the company, and simply demanded a tulfillment of the obligation nombated in the bond, and at no time has it acted otherwise than justly and lendently with the road, even when reverses and embarrassments surrounded it and almost wreaked its financial existence. No road has asked and received more kindness from the State than the Hanninal & St. Joseph. The more it has been accommodated the more it has demanded. It received from the State, under the act of 1851, \$1,500,000 special bonds, as a loan of the public credit, redeemable at the pleasure of the Legislature at any time after the expiration of twenty years from the date of issue; and, again, under the act of date of issue; and, again, under the act of 1855, it received the same number of bonds of the same character, redeemable in thirty eame character, redsemable in thirty is; and in 1871, upon the urgent applica-of the road to the Legislature, the \$1,500,

of its citizens and the preservation of its high credit will permit no other course. A recommendation that the Legislature appropriate money to conduct the litigation of this railroad question, and to pay for the legal services already rendered by Messrs. Henderson & Shields and Glover & Shepley closes this part of the message.

OUTLAWRY. On the subject of outlawry the Governor

Since the close of the war Missouri has been infested by bands of train and bank robbers, whose lawless deeds not only rendered railroad travel and banking dangerous, in certain localities in the State, but also gave the State an unerviable reputation at home and shread

My predecessors assiduously endeavored, by the use of every means and power within their control, to accomprish the destruction of these bands, but their efforts proved abortive. On the 15th day of July, 1881, certain parties, under the leadership of Jesse W. James, stopped and robbed a train upon the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rafiroud, at a point near Winston, in Daviess County, and, in the perpetration of the robbery, killed William Westfall, the conductor of the train, and John McCulloch, an employe of the company. On the 28th day of July, 1881, I issued the following proclamation: [The proclamation is here quoted.]
On the 7th day of September, 1881, within six weeks after this proclamation had been issued, as if in grim defiance of the power of the law and vigilance of law officers, a train was stopped and robbed on the line of the My predecessors assiduously endeavored, by

the law and vigilance of law officers, a train was stopped and robbed on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near Blue Cut, in Jackson County. The band committing this robbery was under the leadership of Jesse W. James; and his associates, it is said, were Frank James, Dick Liddill, Wood Hite. Clarence Hite, and Charles and Robert Ford.

When the proclamation was issued, it was said by cavilers that it would wholly fail in its objects and that no good would be according to the control of th

said by cavilers that it would wholly fail in its objects and that no good would be accomplished by the offer of such large sums of money for the apprehension of those desperate men. The results which followed so closely upon its issuance furnish an ample vindication of the policy which inspired it. No fle, no faith in honorable comradeship, is stronger with an outlaw than the power of

noney.
On the 13th day of February, 1882, Bob Ford surrendered to Caprain H. H. Craig, of Kansas City. On the 24th day of January, 1882, Dick Liddill surrendered to J. R. Timberiake,

Sheriff of Clay County. On the 13th day of February, 1882 Clarence Hite was captured in Logan County., Ky., by Capt. Craig and J. R. Timberlake, and was taken to Davies County, Mo., where two in-dictments—one for the marder of Wm. Westfall and one for the participation in the Win-aton train robbery—were pending against him. He was arrainged under the indictment and pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery, and was, on the same day, sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment in the Peni-

tentiary, which sentence he is now undergo-On the 3d day of April, 1882, Jesse W. James was killed in the city of St. Joseph by Chus. and Robt. Ford—his followers and associates th crime. The Fords immediately surrendered themselves to the legal authorities of Bu-

hanan County and were placed in jail.

An indictment charging them with murder by a Grand Jury, to which, at the April term, 1882, they both pleaded guilty in the Buchan an County Circuit Coort, and were partioned by me on the same day, upon grounds of pub-

Be policy.

Frank James voluntarily surrendered himself to me in my office, in Jefferson City, on the 5th day of October, 1882. I immediately delivered him to the law officers of Jackson County, where he is now incarcerated in jail, awaiting trial on one or more indictments.

On the 4th day of December, 1881, Wood Hite was killed by some one of his confederates in crime, at the residence of Mrs. Bolton, near Richmond, Ray County, Mo. Her house had been the headquarters and hiding place of the outlaws, in that part of the State, for many months.

many months.

On the 13th day of May, 1882, Robert Ford was indicted in Ray County for the murder of

On the 7th day of October, 1832, I revoked abroad, as within the last two years.

A statement is given of the investment

son that the principal actors in, and perpetrators of, the crimes are either dead or are in the custody of the laws of the State. Thus was completed the overthrow and de-struction of the most noted and daring band of outlaws known to ancient or modern his-tory. This grand result, fraught with so much interest and importance to the people much interest and importance to the people of Missouri, was accomplished by the activity and reientless energy of the officers and citizens of this State, and particularly of those in localities in which the outlaws had so long found sympathy and concealment. The policy adopted for the extirpation of these bands received the co-operation of the Criminal Court of Jackson County and its officers; and thus there was but little difficulty of securing a pronounced enforcement of the laws, and awakening in the minds of the people of that county a settled determination to remove the stain placed upon the county by the depredastain placed upon the county by the depreda-tions of these bands, and to summarily end at once and forever the crimes and career of the organization. In this connection I desire to publicly recognize the intelligent and efficient assistance of Capt. Henry H. Craig, of Kansas City, and Sheriff James R. Timber-lake, of Clay County. The aid rendered by these gentlemen was invaluable to me, and nave been much more difficult, if not altogether impossible, to accomplish. The task they assumed required fearless courage, extraordinary vigilance and an unerring selection of instrumentalities. They accomplished within fourteen months what other for twenty years because of the second of the s plished within fourteen months what others for twenty years had wholly failed to do; and to these gentlemen, more than to all others, is due the credit of bringing these outlaws to justice. It also gives me pleasure to recog-nize the valuable services of John Cason, Sheriff of Saline County, who was a lways ready to undergo any labor, danger or expos-nre in pursuit of the outlaws. In him Captains

mony.

I paid \$20,000 in rewards to various persons for the capture and overthrow of this band of desperadoes, not one dollar of which was taken from the State Treasury. It is not probable that Missouri will again be cursed and it disgraced by the presence of such a band of men, confederated together for desperate purposes. It is fully redeemed and aquit of that unwarrented appellation of "robber State."

But an insignificant number of people in two or three counties gave countenance to such or three counties gave countenance to such lawlessness. Our people, with one accord, heartfly approve of the measures and means employed to compet these violators of the law to confess its power and majesty, and appland the stern, unbending determination of the officers who contributed so much to the fulfillment of that purpose.

It is done; and Missouri is to-day one of the

Craig and Timberiake had an intelligent and faithful coadjutor. These brave officers dis-

most peaceful States in the Union. Fewer crimes are committed within her borders than those of surrounding States. my inauguration three other lawless bands were formed and operated in different portions of the State. The "Meyers Gaug," composed of six men, was organized in New Madrid County for the purposes of robbery and murder. Within a few weeks after its formation two of its members were shot to death while resisting agreet two were can death while resisting arrest, two were captured, tried under the law and executed, and the other two were sent to the Penitentiary

for their crimes. A band known as the "Mason Gang," were organized in Adair County, for the purpose of robbing banks and committing other crimes. It consisted of four men under the leadership of Frank Mason. In the month of June they robbed a bank at Brookfield. Mo. Within the month of June they probbed a bank at Brookfield. Mo. Within one week from the date of the robbery these men were captured, indicted, tried and sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment each in the Penitentiary. The Lewis brothers formed a band in Jasper County for similar purposes. Within a few weeks after com-

mencing their lawless career they were cap-tured, and are now in jail awaiting trial.

The activity of the officers and citizens of the counties in which these bands were organ-ized, in capturing and bringing the evil doers to justice, demonstrates that the people of Missouri will no longer submit to the domination of outlaws. Such determination to suppress crime and apprehend criminals, sooner or later brings its own reward—in peace, in increased wealth, and in an intelligence of the contraction o gent and desirable immigration. In cleaning this history of the downfall of these lawless bands, I will state that on the 4th day of June, message says: 1881, I issued a requisition upon the Governor of the State of Tennessee for one William Ryan, who was indicted for complicity in the in prison sentenced to a term of life servitude or to one over twenty years. As the history of the company in consideration of this fact, and upon principles of honor, the road should be slow indeed in attempting to the company persists in this attempt it is the company persists it to the extreme limit at the law. The protection of its gitizens and the preservation of its high

> the outlaws. REVENUE. Under the law assessments upon all taxable property, except merchandise, shall be made between the 1st days of June and January, and the valuation is placed upon the 1st day of June. The taxes upon this assessment are of June. The taxes upon this assessment are collected the following fail, being something over a year after the assessment is made. Real estate gradually increased in valuation in 1880 and 1881, and more rapidly in 1882. The crops in Missouri in 1882 were the largest grown in many years, some computing that the wheat crop in Missouri this year with reach 50,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop 250,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop 250,000,000 bushels, while the exportation of apples amounts to 10,000,000 bushels. Proportionally large crops of potatoes, hemp, oats, fax, and various kinds of grasses were produced.
>
> The assessed valuation of property for 1880

duced.
The assessed valuation of property for 1880 is the assessment upon which the taxes of 1881 are due and paid.

Real estate...... \$400,104,426 00 Telegraph companies ..... 348,219 90 Total..... \$601,722,883 75 Railroad companies. 23,373,739 46
B:id\_ees. 1,910,000 00
Telegraph companies. 342,785 40

These tables show an increase in valuation in 1882 over 1881 of \$47,544,369.11, and a general in 182 over 1831 of \$4,504,505.11, and a general appreciation in value in all kinds of property. It the rate of increase in values is as great this year as last, I think the valuation this year will exceed \$700,000,000. This will spring from two causes: I, the natural increase in the value of property, and 2, the introduction of other property into the State. The taxes are rapidly diminishing in consequence of in-creased valuations and the rapid growth and development of the resources of the State. Under the present Constitution, the State tax rate can not exceed 40 cents on the \$100 valuation, one half of which is set apart for the payment of the interest on the State dept and the reduction of that debt, which reduction, under the Constitution, can not be less than \$250,000 per annum. Twenty-live per cent, of the remaining half of the taxes is sacredly set as de for the support of the public schools of the State. This leaves only 15 cents on the \$100 for the support of the State Government, the pay of the Legislature, costs of criminal cases and the maintenance of the various electrosynary institutions of the State. No State manages its affairs more econifolis. This accounts for its prosperous condition. During the present Administration the public debt of the State has been reduced as fol-

lows: 1881 .....\$252.000 Total..... \$712,000 This sum shows the amount of bonds taken ap and retired since January 16, 1881, with the surplus revenue, proper, of the State, and does not include the \$250,000 renewa! revenue bonds—also paid in 1881—issued under act of bonds—also paid in 1881—issued under act of May 9, 1879 making a total reduction of 8962.

000 of the liabilities of the State. If other bonds could have been called caring this year, or purchased at a reasonable gramium, there is now sufficient surplus revenue on and to retire \$300,000 more of the State in-

In the face of this exhibit I am unable to see the wisdom or justice of that part of the decree recently made by Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, in the Hannibal & St. Joseph Keokuk, Iowa, in the Hannibal & St. Joseph, Railroad case requiring the State to use the whole or a part of the \$3,000,002—involuntarily received by the State—in the redemption or pur hase of its bonds, or account for the interest on the money, when the facts show that the surplus revenues of the State are sufficient to retire its bonded indebtedness upon maturity, without touching any part of the \$3,000,000—which forces the State to go into the markets and purchase its bonds at a On the 13th day of May, 1882, Robert Ford was indicted in Ray County for the murder of Wood Hite. The case was removed, by change of venue, to Clinton County where, on the 5th day of October, 1882, he was tried and actuited. He is now under recognizance on a charge of robbery, as also is his brother, Charles Ford.

abroad, as within the last two years.

of the money received from the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad by the Fund Commissioners, and also of the purchase and redemption of the State and railroad bonds to the amount of \$2.280,000, within the past two vears.

On the 1st of January, 1881, the total State debt was \$16,259,000. On the 1st of January, 1883, it was \$13,979,000, not including Hannibal and St. Joe bonds, as follows: Missouri Pacific Raifroad bonds. \$ 2,859,000 00 North Missouri Raifroad bonds... 1,647,000 00

St. Louis & Iron Mountain Rail-Platic County Radroad bonds.... Consolidation bonds.... state bonds proper..... State University bonds...... Northwestern Lunatic Asylum bonds..... Missouri 6 per cent. consolidated

Total.....\$13,979,000 0 Deducting the certificates of indebtedness held in trust for the school and seminary funds, the aggregate bonded indebtedness January I. 1883, is \$10.948,000, not including the Hamibal & St. Joseph Railrond bonds.

Of this debt \$176,000 State bonds proper mature in 1883 and none in 1884.

In addition to State bonds purchased, the Fund Commissioners also purchased in 1881.

Craig and Timberlake had an intelligent and faithful coadjutor. These brave officers discharged every duty fearlessly and well, to which I unhesitatingly bear official testimony.

Fund Commissioners also purchased in 1831 bond No. 1.244 of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Kallroad series, leaving the amount of Hannibal & St. Joseph bonds outstanding \$2,999.

I think the receipts of the revenue levied upon the valuation of 1881 and 1882 will be himple to meet the demands of the State un-til the General Assembly shall again convene in 1885. This is gratifying to those interested in its financial condition. Since this Admin-istration was inaugurated the expenditures thave been at the minimum. The necessary costs and expenses of the Thirty-first General Assembly were \$112,957.41; of the called session, \$28,320.84; total, \$141.278.25.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

On the subject of property assessment the Governor says:

Considering the amount and excellent char acter of the work done, we can say that it was money well spent, which has and will redound to the prosperity of the State. In connection with this subject, I call your attention to the necessity for making the office of County Assessor more desirable to our best business men than it is now. It is, in my estimation, the most important in the list of county office. offices. Upon the action of the assessor, who is often wholly incompetent, is ascertained the taxable wealth of a county; and by aggregating the counties, the wealth of the State, outside of the cities. If proper assessments were made, there would be a sufficient inerease in the aggregate valuation to pay the public debt of the State within ten years. There is a serious wrong in the unequal and insufficient valuation now placed upon all kinds of property, and the sooner it is correct-ed the better it will be for the State and the ed the bester it will be for the State and the people. There is an evil somewhere, either in the system or in the way the duties of the office are executed, which should be remedied at an early day. The wisdom of this body will suggest a remedy. Otherwise, the revenue law fully meets the necessity of its existence.

THE PENITENTIARY. The daily average of convicts in the Penitentiary in 1881 was 1,205, in 1882 it was 1.318. The expenses of the Penitentfary in 1881 were \$111,161, the receipts for labor

\$112,428, showing an excess of \$1,262 in fayor of receipts. This is independent of the loss by fire in May, 1881. In 1882 the receipts of the Penitentiary were \$112,550, and the cost of maintenance \$102,080. The

There are at present seventy-five persons of December. 1881, out of the \$5,000 reward I bad offered for the arrest and conviction of Ryan, thus placing in the Treasury, from another source, money that had been expended by the State in the capture of one of pended by the State in the capture of one of some hope of relief to those men who are now entirely without hope, and without an incent-ive to good behavior. A man's hope and life should not be obliterated and destroyed by prison life. Punish him, but do not degrade him forever by a declaration of law that aman who enters a prison should leave all hope be hind, should be forever viewed as an enemy of his race, without being given an opportunity to retrace his fallen steps or to become

> On the subject of pardons: I have pardoned fifty-four men and women convicted of various felonies within the last two years upon my own motion, upon the recommendation of the citizens, and often the Judges and 'Prosecuting Attorneys of the counties from which they were sentenced. and upon the written request of the Surgeon and Board of Inspectors of the prison. I have pardoned fewer convicts from the Peni-tentiary within the same length of time than chapel is completed the employment of a permanent chaplain to daily look after the spiritual and moral condition of the prison-

RAILROADS.

Under this heading the message recapitulates the salient features of the recently published report of the Railroad Commissioners. On the subject of the consolidation of parallel or competing lines it says: Section 17 of Article 12 of the Constitution forbids the consolidation of parallel or com-peting lines of railroads within this State. This section was not inserted in the Constitution for the purpose of arraying the police power of the State against the reads, but to prevent their franchises and privileges from being used against the interests of the people, and converted into powers to oppress those who invoked them into existance. I do not know that such consolidations as are prohibited by the Constitution have taken place. It is worthy of the consideration of the proper triounal and should receive judicial investigation. The Constitution dedares that the question shall be decided by a jury, upon proper issues made in the courts. The Hoerites of no people are safe who suffer their laws or or game acts to be violated by any individual or combination of individuals. If one or more corporations have disregarded this section of the law, they should be dealt with in the manner prescribed by the law. revent their franchises and privileges from with in the manner prescribed by the law.

COMMON SCHOOLS. On the subject of common schools the fol-

owing details are given: On the 1st of January, 1883, closes the official career of Hon. R. D. Shannon, as Superintendent of the Public-school system of the state. He has filled the office for the last eight years with ability, wisdom and efficiency. To no one who has occupied that office does Missouri and the cause or education owe more for the simplicity and excellency of the school law and the good results flowing from its management than to Dr. Shannon. He has done his duty well and his deeds will folow him. I refer the General Assembly to his the report, which fully sets forth wherein the school law is defective and should be amended. Although the following facts collated by Dr Shannon have already been pre-sented in one of the public journals in St Louis I deem them sufficiently important to

SCHOOL FUNDS OF THE STATE. Total amount of permanent pro-ductive funds in the several counties (county, township, etc.), and in the City of St. Louis .........\$6,124,083 84 (sale of lands)..... 213,000 00

heretofore reported)...... 200,000 00 

Comparing these figures with these given in the last published re-port of the School Department (1880), we find an increase in the county funds (actual increase or part not heretofore reported by county clerks), in two years of ....\$ 205,165 87 

Total increase ...... \$ 520,890 \$7

The report of 1830 showed that Missouri was the second State in the Union in the amount of permanent funds set apart for public edu-cation—Indiana surpassing her \$114,449.02. But as Indiana has no county or township funds and no thred or certain pravisions for the increase of her State tund. Misson: has advanced beyond her, and now has consid-erably the largest amount of funds devoted to public education of any State in the Union.

Nor does the amount above given represent all of our school finals. The mess, torfeitures and penalties realized during the year belong to the county school funds. During the last school year the County Clerks report the amounts collected as \$31,168.91. I have not intended at these in the statement of the amounts. cluded them in the statement of the amount of lunds, for the reason that a few Clerks re-ported that they included the fines, etc., in their reports of the amounts of the county funds; and I have no means of determining the exact amount thus erroneously pinted. Still, I am sure not many thousand dollars were thus reported.

school censes (1882.) This is an increase (in two years) of

the enumeration) that very few attend school after the 18th year, and very many not after the 18th year, that the enrollment does not include those attending private, denomina-tional or purceival schools, the University, the tour Norma's, or the schools of other States, while the enumeration includes all of these the per cent, of enrollment or attendance is seen to be most excellent. Indeed, I do not believe that it is surpassed in any State. EXPENDITURES.

For the last school year.....\$3,468,738 67 Which is a per capita, on enumertion, of .4.677-Which is a per capita, on attendinge, of .7,103
It must be borne in mind that ave large, wealthy and populous counties make no report of expenditures (on account of township organization), while they do report school population and receipts. The five doubtless xpended \$150,000 for schools. 

of mouths schools have been taught, dwing to the detective reports made to the Superin-tendent's office; but assuming that average to be five months, and I think it will not ex-ceed five, the average monthly schery of teachers would be \$11.08.

The estimated value of school property in the State, exclusive of the University, four normal schools and the schools for the blind and deaf and dumb, is \$7,521,695.08.

not included) is \$2,286,191.66, which i - \$0.41 on the \$100 of assessed valuation of taxable property for State and county purposes...... The three Normal Schools next receive attention. They are located, respectively, at sealskin industry, but they will find

the first with 350, the second with 364, and several thousand from that reported last the third with 211 students. Liberal aid to year, which again was much below that these institutions is recommended. of the previous season; so that the The Lincoin Institute, which is a part of prospect for a material advance in a few these institutions is recommended. the normal school system, contains 13) stn- years is excellent. Indeed, the demand dents. The Legislature is asked to exam-

ine into and supply the wants of this school. The State University is favorably mentioned, and a permanent endowment fund is account by dealers, many of whom recommended, to serve in lieu of appropriations asked at last session of the General Assembly. The Governor dwells at some length on

oped under the superintendence of Prof. Woodward at Washington University, in St. Louis, and gives it his highest praise. INSANE ASYLUMS. The fusane asviums at Fulton and St. Louis receive notice, and a recommenda-

tion is made that the Legislature appropriate money for the erection of a separate building for the treatment of insane criminals. A STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. The establishment of a State Board of

Health, to be composed of five physicians, from different parts of the State, is recom-THE SUPREME COURT.

Attention is called to the necessity for relieving the Supreme Court, and the creation of a temporary commission invested with proper power is recommended. A NEW CONSTITUTION.

many of the most thoughtful men of the full with the goods mixed with the ma-State to recommend that the Legislature terial selected according to experience call a Convention to make a new Constitu-, as best suited to do the work. Small tion. He adds:

that direction than to call your attention to the respectable demand for such a Conven-tion. That our present Constitution possesses. many serious defects can not be questioned. Whether these defects can be remedied of eliminated by the ordinary process of amend-ments adopted by the people in the manner provided in the Constitution, or whether they exist in such numbers as to render their elimination or correction impracticable by amendments, you alone are competent to de-termine

Attention is called to the necessity for a well-regulated militia, and this is added: As the body of men already enrolled in the military service of the State is not large—fn fact not commensurate with the growth and dignity of the State—some arrangement should be badte for placing the troops, periodically, in camp service. This can not be done without a reasonable appropriation. This should be seriously considered. Sudden danger may find us unprepared. With danger may find us unprepared. With special pride I call your attention to the commodious armory hall erected by the foresight and liberality of a few of the prudent property-holders of the City of St. Equis. It is used as the headquarters of the artiflery. is used as the headquarters of the artillery, cavalry and infantry unitary forces of that city. It is sufficiently large for purposes of drill and possesses all the appliances for athletic exercises. The arms of the State now held by the several branches of the military servic earc securely preserved in that building. This building was creeted at a cost of \$60,000 upon grounds valued at \$29,000. The main building is 133 feet long and 100 feet wide. The first floor is occurred by the artillery and the building is 183 feet long and 103 feet wide. The first floor is occupied by the artillery and the second by the infantry companies. The third floor is a large hall 190 feet long by 106 feet wide and is used for general purposes. Some expenses were incurred by the militia during the riot in April, 1881, which should be paid by the State. You will be supplied with a detailed statement of these expenses. The state should recognize the existence of the several military computation and drill are so prefect. Their organization and drill are so perfect that they have successfully contended in competitive displays and drills with many of the leading military companies of other States, thus reflecting credit upon their own discipline and soldierly bearing and upon the IMMIGRATION.

ernor recommends such legislation as will County, enable Missouri to get her share of settlers in the future.

Among other subjects treated in the mes-City. The following important points are CONTRACTOR STATE

The Legislature should revise the law regulating the rate of interest. As the law now stands 6 per cent. is the legal rate of interest when no higher rate is acreed upon, while, by contract, it may be in per cent, but shall not exceed that rate. If the Legislature should establish a per cent, as a maximum rate to be contracted for it would receive the sanction of the people of Missouri. Money is worth no more tuan that at the present time, by the countenance of healthy trade, and our statutes, should not contravene such a natural INTEREST. 313,000 00 utes, should not contravene such a natural law. If this change of the rate of interest were made and the law regulating it properly enforced I believe it would benefit all classes.

PEPOSITIONS.

Your attention is called to the necessity for a radical reform of the law governing the laking of depositions. Such abuses have grown up under our present system that I need only call your attention to the sablett, and your observation, and every long will suggest the observation and experience will suggest the remedy for the evil. As the law now stands it is frequently taken advantage of by the un scrupulous and malevolent and is converted into an engine to destroy character or extort blackmail. All this can be remedied by the adoption of proper amendments, and I trust that you will give the subject that earnest consideration which its importance merits.

LABOR.

I especially call the attention of the Legislatur: to the fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is worthy of careful consideration and study. It suggests some evils in certain classes of occupations, which, under the police power of this State, this oody has the right and should remedy. The State should require every reasonable safeguard to be thrown around the employes safeguard to be thrown around the employes in the various mammfacturing, mercantile and other establishments in which there are large numbers of persons at work. Accidents in such places are liable to occur at any moment. The danzers can be untigated, if not entirely obvinted, by precaution. The Commissioner reports that the street-car employes—conductors and drivers—are compelled to work twelve to seventeen hours perslay. This, in the language of the Compersions perslay. This, in the language of the Commissioner, "imperatively calls for legislative interference." "It is against the welfare of society, offensive to morals, a gross abuse, to require men—to permit them—to engage themselves in such sinvery." Those employes are virtually degrived of all donestic associations and opportunities for physical, moral or mental improvement. It is not in the interest of the State to permit such demands to be made upon any class of its citizens. It is a compulsory labor, and against the sentiments of the law and the instincts of

humanity, and should be remedied.

Very Respectfully,
THOS, T. CRITTENDEN. Sealskin Sacques.

There are sealskins and sealskins. The best, as almost every one knows. "culls," are mixed in with Copper Island, Victoria and Lobos skins, and these have been imported as low as from \$13 to \$16 a skin. Four skins are required for a sacque of fair size, although for small sizes three and a half will be sufficient. I wenty-five that surrounds the wrap so coveted by lovely women. Men with a large family of growing daughters may be interested in studying the future prospects of this Kirksville, Warrensburg and Cape Girar- little consolation in the reports of this deau, and are in a flourishing condition year's catch. There is a decrease of for sealskins "has become so great that the possible extinction of the animal is a consideration already taken into believe that the time is not far distant

meantime English manuufacturers have he subject of Manual Elucation as devel- pushed invention almost to the verge of possibility in devising substitutes and imitations. | The most clostly of these far surpass in beauty the fur which they counterfeit, and are gradually coming into use by reason rather of their inherent elegance than because of any resemblance to seal far. A heavy import duty, however, renders these cloths nearly as expensive as the best quality of skins, and American manufacturers can not produce them because

of the existing tariff on the raw material, which is principally mohair and Italian silk .- Philadelphia Record. How Hinges and Other Articles Are Polished.

Common articles of hardware such as screw eyes, hinges, handles, etc., are polished by tumbling in a revolving bar-The Governor has been urged, he says, by rel. The tumbler is charged about half scraps of iron, sand and gravel with the I do not feel it to be my duty to do more in attrition of the metal take away the roughness and put a moderately smooth surface to the work. Then charge the work into a tumbler partly filled with leather scrap or skivings cut fine, mixed with crocks of almost any fine polishing powder; after which it can be cleaned and brightened by an additional tumbling in saw-dust and lime. The above is a general feature of this kind of work. Almost every manufacturer has some peculiar system of management suited to the special kind of work made. Some use oil or water, then boil the work in lime water, and again tumble in saw dust to dry and brighten. The black oxide of fron (anvil scales) is much used where it can be had. A little plumbago is some imes thrown int; With the tumbler to give the work a shining black surface. A strong barrel or keg on trunnious with a small door for charging is the most suitable for small, light work.

Much work that has a fine finish upon the surface is polished by boys, who handle the individual pieces against a large brush-wheel with crocus or whiting. With a large wheel, the process is so quick that a boy will run through with many thousand pieces in a day .-Scientific American.

advance farther than to love his neighbor as himself, because he is in corporeal principles; angelic love is to love our neighbor more than ourselves .-Swedenborg. -Since the railroad has gone through

-The life of a man while he is in the

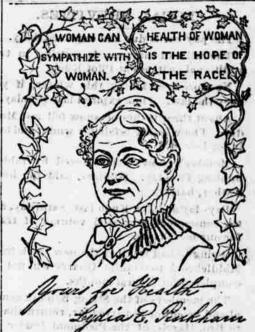
body is of such a nature that he can not

the heart of Forest County, Pennsyl-

-A philosophical crank says: "Success can not be marred by relative sage are "Swamp Lands," "Fish Culture," force." If the relative is an unde, and and a variety of topics local to Jefferson the force money, success can be pretty badly damaged in a hand to land streig-



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